## CITY OF WASHINGTON. SATURDAY MORNING. FEBRUARY 4, 1854

CONGRESSIONAL. SPEECH OF MR. SMITH,

ment at length upon this, but I revert to it with feelings of regret; and I brg her representatives to remember that in thus presenting this dissencion to the country, they are impairing their just strength and estimation in this land. New York, I know, is one of the first States in the Union She has productions wealth and population. She has a very large political power, and should have a great influence in the country of the country; and, by comity, has been called the "Empire State". How painful it must be, and how distasteful, then, to see this great State introducing her private quartes here:

I shall not dwell upon this subject, but will take this occasion to advert to a few facts involved in this controversy, and in reference to which, it I mistake them. I shall be happy to have gentlemen correct me. I shall not back to the conservative period to which some gentlemen have travelled—a time when it is said the first division in New York took place—but I go back only to

Sax of New York journels, that claiming sinked man. I am for the property of t

Mr. WALSH. It the gentleman will allow me, I will

Mr. SMITH. I did not near the last temark of the gentleman.

Mr. WALSH. I said that it was not the sympathy of the southern people that I despised, but the sympathy of gentlemen upon this floor, who give it secretly, and falsify that sympathy by their action here.

[Cries of "Good." "Good."]

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I can only say, in ref.

et the way, [Mr. Waldenbergs, that the course taken by the present and the exhaust is, no interference in the eight present and the cathest is, no interference in the eight properly and the course of the influence of their post of the democratic party—for the purpose of the manufacture of the influence of their post of the influence of the influence of their post of the influence of the influence of the influence of the influence of their post of the influence of the i

IN CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS;

Thirty-Third Congress-First Sessi

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1854.

The PRESIDENT. The bill will go over, objection

The next bill in order was the bill (S. 88) for the relief of William G. Ridgely; which was taken up and considered as in committee of the whole.

Mr. BAYARD. That bill belongs to the same class, and I hope it will be laid over.

The bill accordingly lies over,

ALBERT HART.

The next bill in order was the bill (8, 132) to increase the pension of Albert Hart; which was taken up and considered as in committee of the whole. It proposes to direct the Secretary of the Interior to increase the pension of said Hart to sixteen dollars per month, and to pay him at that rate from January 1, 1854, during his natural life.

No amendment being made, the bill was reported to the Senate, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and by unanimous consent, it was read a third time and passed.

The next bill in order was the bill (S. 133) for the re-liet of Lavinna Taylor; which was taken up and consid-ered as in committee of the whole. It proposes to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Lavinia Taylor, widow of I-aac Taylor, late of company C, in the sec-

The next bill in order was the bill (S. 24) explanatory The PRESIDENT stated that an adverse report had been made on the bill by the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom it had been referred.

Mr SEWARD. In that case I think the bill had bet-

bergo over. I will state, Mr. President, that the occamer of over.
Mr. FOO I. I will state, Mr. President, that the occasion of the selverse report in this case grows out of the
fact that a bill precisely similar to this had first passed
the House of Representatives, and was concurred in by
the Senate; and consequently, the subject having been
disposed of, the Committee on the Judiciary reported selversely upon this bill.
Mr. ADAMS moved that the Senate concur is the report of the committee; and the motion was agreed to.

RICHARD FITZPATRICK.

The next bill in order was the bill (S. 141) for the relief of Richard Frizpatrick; which was read the second time, and considered as in committee of the whole. It provides that the proper accounting officers of the treasury shall settle and adjust the claims of Richard Frizpatrick to indemnity for the use and occupation of his land on the Miami and New rivers, in the State of Florids, as military posts during the Semmole war, and for wood and other property taken and used on his land for the public service; provided, that nothing in the act shall be construed to authorize any compensation for property destroyed by the Indians.

Mr. BAYARD asked for the reading of the report; and it was read accordingly. The claim of the putitioner is

The Senate took up for consideration Senate bill No. 142, being a bill for the relief of Don B. Juan Domerg, a Spanish subject; which was read a second time, and considered in committee of the whole.

It proposes to pay for a quantity of tobacco belonging to the claimant, which was taken and used for purposes of defence by order of the United States commanding officer at the seige of Puebla, in 1847. The allowance proposed is for not exceeding 721 bales, at a sum per bale not exceeding 524, as shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War. The bill also proposes to pay for damages done to 823 bales used in barricading the streats, provided the amendment of damage shall not exceed one dollar per bale.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

JAMES W. LOW AND OTHERS.